

THE CANADIAN MILITIA GAZETTE

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE OF THE DOMINION.

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COMMENT AND CRITICISM.

Since our last issue, when we announced the escape of the McLeans and others from the camp of Big Bear, very little of interest or importance has transpired at the front. No doubt all is bustle and stir amongst the troops themselves in their preparations for their return journey, which will have begun before this reaches our readers. We can well imagine the eagerness that must be felt in all ranks to return to their homes and to civilization, after an absence fraught with so many dangers, anxieties and trials; to say nothing of the pleasure and pardonable pride all will feel when their return to their respective headquarters will be the signal for congratulations and praise from "friends, countrymen and lovers." From all that has appeared in the public press, anent the arrangements suggested as a fitting welcome to our brave boys, we predict an enthusiasm such as has never before been witnessed in Canada, and we trust that no expression of feeling, political, religious, or sectional, will occur, to mar what ought to be a bright spot in the memory of all true Canadians.

There are some ugly reports in the papers, lately, of bickerings between the troops of the various commands, which must give extreme pain to every friend of the force. It is not seemly that after our volunteers have won for themselves the highest praise for their achievements — alike on the march and in action — that any jealousy should arise between them. The reproach has often been made against Militia and against Canadians, that they were not amenable to discipline; and it certainly looked as if our field force successfully contradicted this as-

persion. Shall it then be said, that, after cheerfully overcoming the real hardships of the Campaign, any of the men should lower themselves and their comrades, by nursing fancied wrongs? The first duty of the soldier is obedience; and if a man imagines he is treated badly, it is his duty to submit for the good of the force. Let all remember to "bear and forbear"; let those who think they have had some advantage forbear to boast of their success, or to taunt their brothers with their comparative ill-luck; and let those who think themselves ill-used, bear the treatment in full assurance that those in authority are acting with judgment and experience, and that when time shall have allowed matters to be seen in a more impartial light, they will see some good reason for what now seems unjust. Of one thing they all may rest assured, their reception on their return will not be gauged by their achievements, but by their willingness to achieve.

That each city or town which has had the misfortune to lose volunteers in the North-west rebellion feels that it owes to them and itself some recognition of their heroes' death, is shown by the unanimity with which all have agreed to take action in the matter and by the many memorial funds that have been inaugurated. Winnipeg proposes to erect a \$5,000 monument in honor of her dead citizens in front of the city hall. Through a misapprehension on the part of the canvassers, who adopted the principle that subscriptions should be limited to one dollar each, only a fifth part of the sum required, has, up to the present, been promised, but nobody who knows our western metropolis doubts that the larger amount will be readily forthcoming. St. Catharines has inaugurated a fund to erect a monument to Alex. Watson of that place, and the feeling of all Canadians towards the fallen is shown by the circumstance that two residents of New York, who previously belonged to the militia force of the vicinity, have forwarded an unsolicited subscription towards this fund.

A matter that requires serious consideration is whether the target practice of our militia, as at present conducted in the annual camps, is not an utter waste of ammunition, and whether this part of their annual training should not be radically changed. Rural corps go into camp for twelve days, from which a Sunday and two days for going and returning must be deducted. In the remaining nine days they must be sufficiently drilled into shape to make a respectable showing on a brigade field day. This leaves very little time for musketry instruction, aiming and position drill, even for those battalions whose turn comes last for practice, while the first who fire have no chance for the necessary preparation, even if their officers were willing or competent to give it to them. Thus we find recruits, without the first idea of sighting a rifle, or of the meaning or value of trajectory, set opposite a target, with the one notion that they must fire off their twenty rounds as quickly as possible, so that the musketry instructor may not be delayed in his return to mess. All this is so utterly wrong that it seems strange a remedy has not long ago been applied: probably the reason is, that a suitable method of conducting such practice would be most difficult to arrange.

Complaints have reached us from several points, but especially Montreal and Quebec, respecting the quality of the Snider ball ammunition now being manufactured by the Dominion Government at Quebec. This is a serious matter, involving, as it does, the success of our militia, both in friendly contests and in the far more responsible business of actual service and, consequently, deserves the most stringent investigation and remedy if the accusations prove well founded. We cannot, however, understand why there should be any such inferiority in our home made ammunition. The cartridges appear to be equally as well made as the British Government issue, and the bullets are beautifully smooth and clean. Indeed if there is any difference, it is in favor of the appearance of the D.C. ammunition. We are not aware what course is now pursued, but when the factory was first started all the materials, including Waltham Abbey powder, were imported from the English manufactories to make these cartridges and it seems difficult to understand wherein they could fail. We shall be glad to hear from other points the experience of shots, whether favorable or otherwise, with this ammunition and, in the meantime, shall make further enquiries as to any possible causes of inferiority.

The Wimbledon team has been here, has had five days' practice, and has sailed for England according to programme, but it has gone in command of Col. Ross instead of Col. Landry, as at first intended. Under the control of either of these gentlemen its interests would have been equally well attended to, and as Col. Landry has been prevented from going at the last moment, through an unfortunate illness in his family, the country is to be congratulated on having secured the services of the veteran chairman of the D. R. A. Executive Committee in his place. In our last issue appeared the results of the first day's practice, which showed very inferior shooting, scores that would be low with the Snider being the rule. The remainder of the shooting appears in this issue, and shows a decided improvement, though still below the English average. As a matter of fact the Canadian team is handicapped by having to practice with both rifles, and the sooner the D. R. A. is put upon a Martini footing the sooner Canada will come to the front under the new conditions at Wimbledon. There is no doubt that some of the twenty will give a good account of themselves in spite of these disadvantages, as they have in years gone by, and to the whole team the MILITIA GAZETTE, in common with all Canadian shots, wishes a pleasant trip and the best of good fortune.

THE WEEKS' MOVEMENTS OF CORPS ON ACTUAL SERVICE.

During the past week General Middleton has decided to at once arrange for the return of the expedition and has been collecting the various battalions into one district in order to facilitate their transport, so that when a move homeward is made vexatious delays will not be the order of the day. Strange's column is being brought in from Beaver River to Fort Pitt, eighty teams having been sent for that purpose, and all will be in readiness for a start upon their arrival. The route home will be by steamer via Saskatchewan to Grand Rapids and thence through Lake Winnipeg.

Word is expected daily from Cols. Otter and Irvine who may have had something to say to Big Bear, though that chiefs whereabouts are not so much a matter of importance now that he is minus his prisoners, still it would be a gratifying finale to the rebellion to have a deal with so notable a warrior, and not to leave him under the impression that he has eluded his pursuers and is therefore master of the situation. Should he be met we feel satisfied he will be well handled for all the trouble he has given our troops, who must indeed be exasperated. There will be left to garrison strategical points, the Toronto Infantry School corps, under

Col. Otter, and the two batteries of artillery ("A" and "B"). These will co-operate with the Mounted Police force, now to be raised to 1,000, and distributed in detachments throughout the disaffected district. Such a force will no doubt be equal to any emergency that may arise among the restless redskins. No change in the disposition of the troops has been made on the line of railway, and Regina, with its notable prisoner, is still protected by the Montreal Garrison Artillery.

IN THE HOUSE.

During the past week militia matters have occupied a due share of the time of the House, but discussion thereon has been somewhat tame and confined merely to a few questions and answers between the leaders. This is owing, no doubt, not to a lack of interest in militia affairs, which are rather in the ascendant just now in the public mind, but to an evident desire on the part of parliamentarians to shorten discussion as much as possible in order to make up for lost time. On the 22nd inst., in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, who took the opportunity, when the subject of the pensions for 1812 was being discussed, to ask what the intentions of the Government were in regard to similar grants for those widows and orphans of our volunteers who fell in the Riel rebellion, Sir John Macdonald informed the House that the subject was now engaging the attention of the Government, and intimated that at all events such pensions would be on as liberal a scale as were those of 1812. He also acknowledged the necessity that existed for showing some mark of public regard to our brave defenders from the gallant General downwards.

On motion for the second reading of the Mounted Police Augmentation Bill, Sir John Macdonald remarked that though the force would be doubled in number, yet the cost of its maintenance would not be in that proportion, owing to the fact that the cost of supplies was coming down, due in part to greater competition in the contracts, and also, that as time goes on, the means of communication are improving.

The bill providing that when acting with the militia in times of disturbance, the Mounted Police shall be subject to the provisions of the Militia Act, was read a third time and passed through committee. This bill has been rendered necessary, as experience recently has shown that some difficulties would in all probability arise, should such a law not be on the statute book, in the matter of conflicting authority. The last stage of these two bills was reached on the 24th, when they passed their third reading without discussion.

On the 25th a bill to amend the Consolidated Militia Act was introduced by Hon. Mr. Caron. The object of this amendment to the bill is to give the Government the necessary authority to increase the permanent corps to 1,000 from 750, as it now stands. Under this Act a School of Infantry will be established at London, Ont., where there is excellent barrack accommodation, owing to the fact that the English government had a garrison established there for the regular troops, prior to their withdrawal from the Dominion. Another corps will also be established in Winnipeg, consisting of half mounted and half ordinary infantry. This supplement to our permanent corps is considered necessary by the government in the light of recent events, which have proved so conclusively the value of such organizations. The bill was read a first time.

In reply to Mr. Royal, Sir John Macdonald stated that the government was considering the question of furnishing assistance to the settlers who had suffered loss in so many ways from the recent rebellion; and in reply to Mr. Ross, the Hon. Mr. Caron said that the Government certainly intended compensating the members of the 90th Battalion for all necessary and legitimate expenditure incurred by them in equipping and clothing themselves, prior to their departure for the front.

The second reading of the bill for granting \$1,700,000 to defray the expenses of the North-West rebellion, then came on for discussion, during which Mr. Caron stated that up to the 23rd inst., there had been expended \$1,644,262, the items *en bloc* being given.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Mr. Caron said that the \$50,000 for the purchase of the 10,000 stand of arms in England, was not included in the above statement. Mr. Blake made further inquiries as to the total cost of the war, but Mr. Caron, in reply, admitted that it was impossible to form even an approximate estimate as yet, as a great many of the vouchers had not been received by the Department, e. g., from that branch of the expedition under Gen. Strange, no vouchers at all had been received. It was also brought out during the same debate that it was the General's intention to reduce the force to the lowest possible point compatible with safety. The Toronto Infantry School corps and the two Batteries of Artillery will probably be the only corps left. The bill passed its third reading on the 26th.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.—VII.

BY CAPTAIN HENRY F. PERLEY, HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

In the Chassepot of the French service and the needle-gun of the Prussians a "consuming" cartridge was used, and as the whole strain of the explosion was borne by the breech-action there was in consequence a great escape of gas at the breech joint. With the metallic cartridge the force of the explosion is sustained by the case and there is no escape of gas, and therefore no loss of propelling power. In 1864 the British Government, instructed by the Dano-German war, decided to arm the army with a breech-loading rifle; and, after testing fifty different systems for converting the Enfield (muzzle-loading) rifle then in the hands of the troops, that submitted by Mr. Snider was adopted, though the principle was nearly the same as the breech-loader before referred to as made in the time of Henry VIII. The rifles so converted were submitted to many severe tests and passed successfully through them all; but it was not until Col. Boxer, of the Royal Laboratory, elaborated the cartridge now in use and so generally know that the converted arm was pronounced to be really a success. As to its durability, that was proved at Woolwich, where 30,000 rounds have been fired from a single rifle without affecting its efficiency.

An advantage the breech-loader possesses over the muzzle-loader is that in actual use it cannot be overloaded. After the battle of Gettysburg, 27,574 guns were picked up on the field, 24,000 of which were loaded. One-half of this number contained two loads, 3,000 had three loads, and the remainder contained over ten loads apiece. Many were found having two to six bullets over one charge; in others the powder was placed above the ball; one gun had six cartridges with the paper untorn; in one Springfield rifle twenty-three separate charges were found, while one smooth-bore musket contained twenty-two bullets and sixty buckshot rammed in promiscuously. From this it may be seen what an immense amount of effective force was rendered useless, and that, too, in the heat of battle when every available means was being exercised to obtain victory.

In the early days of breech-loaders they were objected to on the grounds that being easily loaded and as easily discharged, the soldier would fire away his ammunition hastily and without effect, and perhaps find himself helpless at a time when he most required to act in defence or attack. Actual experience has, however, proved the fallacy of this objection. Very rapid firing in actual warfare is not at all desirable, for ten well directed shots per minute are more effective than thirty fired wildly, but the rifle that can be fired the greatest number of rounds per minute must certainly be the easiest to load, and all things else being equal, the best to place in the hands of troops. For quick or rapid firing magazine rifles have been introduced, and up to the extent of the number of cartridges each is capable of containing is their rapidity of fire. But they all are constructed to fire single shots when loaded in the ordinary, leaving the supply in the magazine available for an emergency. When the history of the unfortunate rebellion now in progress in the North-west is written then it will be known what service the Winchester repeaters rendered.

Successful as the Snider has been, and, up to a certain point, powerful as it is, it has been superseded by the Martini-Henry, and this last is now in the hands of the regular army, the militia and the volunteer force of Great Britain. Owing to its flatter trajectory and increased spirality it has proved to be superior at all ranges beyond 500 yards, up to which distance only the Snider can be relied on for accuracy. But even the Martini-Henry does not give a full measure of satisfaction, as its shooting beyond 900 yards is not certain, and the British Government has been experimenting with a rifle to supersede it. This rifle is only 40-inch diameter of bore, and about the same length and dimensions of the Martini-Henry, but with a thicker barrel, the extra weight of which is compensated by a lighter fore-end stock. The powder charge is 85 grains and the ball 400 grains in a tapered shell. Its trajectory is much flatter at all ranges than that of the Martini-Henry, its muzzle velocity being about 1600 ft. per second, as compared with 1355 ft. The rifling is poly-groove of the "ratchet" pattern, one turn in fifteen inches. It is provided with auxiliary sights up to 3,000 yards, the ordinary ones being up to 1,000 yards. The barrel when grasped by the left hand when being fired is covered with wood to prevent burning the hand when the barrel becomes heated during rapid or even ordinary firing on a hot day.

Having thus far traced in a very condensed manner the instrument from which the smaller kind of projectiles are propelled, it now follows as a matter of course that attention should be paid to the means employed for producing propulsion, and also as regards the projectile used.

With the first discharge of gun-powder in battle, the doom of the feudal system then in force went forth and, paradoxical as it may seem, the mission of the fire-arm was the mission of civilization. Prior

to its use, the whole of Europe was held in a state of bondage, and the Knights and Barons, and Lords of the land ruled their Serfs and Vassals with strong and powerful hands. Living, as they did, in their castles or strongholds; surrounded by bands of armour-clad retainers, and with the power of life and death as their right, each noble was an independent ruler, and knew no law save that of his own power and might; but with the advent of gun-powder, guns and cannon became powerful weapons available in the hands of Serfs and Vassals, against which the armour of the Knight and the stronghold of the Baron, offered but slight resistance. The wonderful force developed by gun-powder, gave to the people the power of contending successfully against the nobles, and by degrees they arose to liberty, and suppressed the tyranny of the petty lords who had for so long a time held them in subjection.

There does not appear to be any certainty at what time, or by whom, gun-powder was invented; but it appears to have been known in India and China far beyond all periods of investigation, and there are many ancient words of these peoples signifying weapons of fire, heaven's thunder, devouring fire, ball containing terrestrial fire, and such like expressions. Its introduction into Europe took place early in the Christian era, some believing that it was brought by the Moors into Spain, and others that it came through the Greeks at Constantinople. Both of the suppositions may be correct, for it is certain that it, or a substance analogous thereto, was used at the siege of Constantinople in A. D. 668. The Arabs, or Saracens, are said to have used it in A. D. 690, at the siege of Mecca; and there are those who affirm that Mahomet was acquainted with its use. In 846, Marcus Greecus, in his MS. entitled *Liber ignium*, describes gun-powder as composed of six parts of saltpetre and two parts each of charcoal and sulphur. This MS. is still in the Royal Library in Paris, and proportions stated in the receipt thus quoted, are nearly akin to those now employed for mixing the ingredients of gun-powder. There is in the Escorial collection of Spain, a treatise upon gunpowder, written in 1249, and it is probably from this work, or the writings of Marcus Greecus, that Roger Bacon (who is credited with being the inventor) may have obtained his knowledge of gun-powder—as he had visited Spain, and wrote an account of his travels in 1267. Berthold Swartz, a monk of Fribourg, in Germany, studied the writings of Bacon, and manufactured gun-powder whilst experimenting, and the honor is due to him for making known its recondite properties, and its adoption in central Europe about 1320, quickly followed his announcement. The earliest records show that it was not until 1346 that gun-powder was manufactured in England, for in that year Edward III. ordered all saltpetre and sulphur on sale to be bought for him. In 1377 Richard II. ordered the purchase of sulphur, charcoal, and saltpetre; and in 1414 Henry V. forbade the exportation of gun-powder without special license, but it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that its manufacture can be said to have been established in England.

The objects to be attained in the production of an explosive agent for artillery and small arms, are—1, the maximum of propelling force; 2, the minimum of initial pressure in the bore of the gun; 3, uniformity of action; 4, freedom from fouling—especially in small-arm powder; and 5, durability: i.e. power to bear transport and keep well in store; and of all explosive substances at present known, gun-powder alone can be said to fulfil the first three conditions. Its advantages may be summed up as follows:—(a) The rate of combustion of gun-powder is gradual compared with that of most other explosives; and by adjusting the proportions of the ingredients, and varying the mechanical processes of its manufacture, its explosiveness can be modified to suit every description of weapon; (b) the ingredients are comparatively cheap, and can be easily procured; and (c) with proper precautions it is safe in manufacture, in store, and in transport, and keeps well in a moderately dry atmosphere.

Gun-powder is made of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur; and that manufactured for the British service is composed of 75 parts of saltpetre, 15 of charcoal, and 10 of sulphur, and these proportions may be said to have been adopted by other countries. Wherever cheapness is the object in view, the quantity of saltpetre is lessened, and the other two components increased, and though this reduction is made to produce a cheaper and inferior article, yet such powder is the most effective for the removal of large masses of earth or soft rock, as from its slow-burning quality, the local effect is more destructive.

Saltpetre, or nitrate of potash, occurs as a natural production on, or near, the surface of the earth in several warm climates—especially the plains of India and China—sometimes as an efflorescence, and sometimes disseminated through the upper stratum of the soil. Large quantities are artificially formed in many countries of Europe, by imitating the conditions under which it is naturally produced. Before being fit for use, the natural product has to be thoroughly purified, and cleared of all extraneous matter—the salts of sodium especially, which are most injurious from their property of absorbing moisture. It is

composed of 54 parts of nitric acid and 46 of potash, and acts as a magazine of oxygen in a solid form—one volume of saltpetre containing as much oxygen as about 3,000 volumes of atmospheric air. This oxygen, with which it readily parts when raised to a certain temperature, combines violently with the carbon (charcoal) to form carbonic acid and a proportion of carbonic oxide and these, with free nitrogen, constitute the chief gaseous products of combustion. The potassium is found combined in the solid residue.

(To be Continued.)

**THE DUTIES OF THE PERSONNEL OF A BATTERY OF
FIELD ARTILLERY IN ACTION, FROM THE TIME IT
TAKES UP A GIVEN POSITION UNTIL "CEASE
FIRING" IS SOUNDED.**

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. KEMMIS, R.A.

"England expects that every man will do his duty."

THE SILVER MEDAL PRIZE ESSAY.

Having satisfied himself as to the correct elevation, he directs the battery to continue the fire at that elevation, giving at the same time the order of fire and that distribution of it, if any, over the objective, which he judges to be best.¹ Up to this common shell with percussion fuze, we may presume, has been employed: now the commander is at liberty to change to shrapnel with time fuze should the objective so require to be dealt with; if he makes such change the next detail of his duty will be to determine the correct length of fuze,² a point of pretty well equal importance to that of ascertaining the proper elevation.

As the firing proceeds it is the commander's duty to watch it carefully and the effect thereby produced,³ noting and correcting any shortcomings either of the whole or, if it may be, of an individual gun: and, at the same time, making any change which would appear to be for the better in the ammunition or in the rapidity and distribution of the fire.

But, while thus engaged, the commander must not be unmindful of, what may be termed, his secondary duty, that is to keep himself fully alert to the different phases of the fight, ever watching and ready to accommodate himself to them, in order that, so far as in him lies, he may secure every advantage offered and ward off, or mitigate, every evil threatened; in this view, he must, according as events of the moments rule to be for the best, order cessation of fire, change of target, fresh ranges to be taken, move the battery from its position or, on the contrary, persistently keep up the fire and adhere to that position even it may be with the consequent loss of his guns. Should, however, these points not lie within the sphere of his ordering, by reason of the Battery acting with others under a common Commander other than himself, he yet requires to be equally alert in the respects enumerated, that he may intelligently and on the instant grasp and follow the orders of his superior or, should pressure of circumstances so demand, act upon his own responsibility without such orders. It is not our province to discuss the proper course for the Commander to pursue under any of the possibilities cited;⁴ but this much we may lay down, that whatever line is ordered for him, or, failing this, whatever course his own judgment approves, that it will be his duty persistently to adhere to.

In the exceptional case of being forced to sacrifice his guns, it becomes a detail of the Commander's duty to take any precautions, or steps, he may to save the gun-limbers, to stand to his gunners, guiding them and encouraging them by word and example to maintain their fire to the very last, and to see that his guns are in some manner rendered unserviceable and unremoveable by the enemy on capture.

Another peculiar case deserves passing mention, namely, when a Battery has to cease firing from failure of ammunition, under which circumstances it is the Commander's duty to keep his guns still in position, on account of the bad moral effect it might produce did he retire, and to do what he can towards obtaining the needed supply.

As already stated, under certain circumstances⁵ the Commander must break through the rule of retaining the Battery fire completely in his own control and must place it to some extent more in the hands of those immediately in charge of the guns by ordering "independent"

¹In distributing the fire it is necessary sometimes to alter the elevation of some of the guns should they have a nearer, or more distant, portion of the objective as their target.

²It is not necessary that this should be done previous to naming the order of fire.

³The superintendence of the service of the guns he must of necessity leave to those immediately in charge of them.

⁴Such is a question of Tactics.

⁵For example, when very great rapidity of fire, and on the instant, is desired, as in the close defence or against a rapidly moving object.

fire; on such occasions his duties will remain as before detailed, and though he cannot so particularly observe and correct the fire, yet, on the other hand, there will be the greater need for watchfulness on his part as to the effect produced on the phases of the fight. So soon as the pressure which required independent fire is passed the Commander should revert to "successive," or order "cease firing," as the case may need.

Lastly, he must not omit that it is the duty of the Commander to inspire those under him with perfect confidence in himself and, under every circumstance, by his bearing, words and actions to yield them that moral support and encouragement which goes so far to assist them to surmount the greatest difficulties and to accomplish the grandest ends; with regard to his Second in command it is his further duty to inform him, as fully as he may, of the end sought to be attained, the tactics he follows and the dispositions he makes.

THE SECOND IN COMMAND.

The duty of the Second in Command, as well as of all subordinate Officers, in general terms, may be enunciated as follows: to support their Commander with their utmost of zeal, energy and intelligence, carrying out his orders, not merely in the letter but according to his known intentions, by example and word maintaining the discipline and steadiness and ensuring the proper performance of duty, of those under them.

The Second in Command, from the position he occupies in the Battery as such, as well as from his greater experience than the junior Officers, ought to have his particular duties so arranged as to give him a wider sphere for yielding general support to his Commander than given to the other Officers; again, in the event of the Commander becoming *hors de combat*, or being obliged to be temporarily absent from his Battery, he has to assume the command, and therefore should be fully conversant with the particular purpose in view in the action of the Battery, the mode in which it is proposed to attain it, etc., as we have before pointed out; hence he ought to have every facility possible for acquiring such information and for keeping himself up to all changes of circumstances as events progress; these premises furnish us with a general basis on which to frame his duties.

The ammunition wagons with the spare men and horses forming no inconsiderable portion of the Battery, being of the first importance for the due maintenance of the guns and having to be detached from, and to conform to the movements of the latter, must be in charge of an Officer; this care and the immediate superintendence of a certain number of guns are the duties which in action must devolve upon the Officers under the Commander. The question then arises, which is the most fitting to lay upon the Second in Command?

We reply, the care of the wagons with proper limitations: not because it can be said to be the more weighty duty of the two, for each during the battle has its time of chief importance and each in its place serves equally to the active efficiency of the Battery, but for the reason that when in charge of the wagons an Officer may be called upon to act to some extent independently of his Commander, which the senior ought to be the most qualified to do, and also that in that position the Second in Command may be, as it were, less tied down, and his sphere of action more in accordance with the basis we have already laid down.

Assuming, then, that the Second in Command is held responsible for the wagons, spare men and horses, having, in the absence of the Commander examining the position for the guns, detached these and directed them to their assigned place and having, by the return of the Commander, been relieved from the charge of the guns, he follows the wagons and, on their reaching their intended position, disposes them to the best advantage as regards cover, future movement, supply to the guns, etc., and takes any precaution against surprise which may appear to him desirable or for preserving their connection with the guns. His next care should be to assure himself of the position of the wagons which convey the reserve ammunition, if he is not already acquainted with it, or has any doubt upon the subject, and also to satisfy himself of the proper route to them.

It then follows for him to give the senior N.-C. Officer with the wagons any particular instructions which may be necessary for his guidance, having done which, with as little delay as possible, and being satisfied as to the security and well-being of the wagons he should return to the guns, there to yield such effectual assistance to the Battery Commander as he may. This can best be by it being arranged for him, in the first place, to attend to those matters which neither the Commander nor the subordinate Officers, from the nature of their respective work, can see to, and in the next to be left free to give his assistance wherever, for the moment, he sees that help and direction is needed and that he can yield it without taking upon himself the responsibilities or duties of others able to sustain them for themselves.

In this view it should be his duty to watch the expenditure of ammunition and the casualties in men and horses which occur, to order up what is necessary for replacement,¹ to see that it comes up in good time and that when it reaches the limbers it is properly utilized,² a duty which it is impossible that the Commander, engaged probably on a flank of the Battery in perfecting the fire, or the subordinate Officers, occupied between their guns with the service of the latter, can properly carry out.

While the Second in Command gives special attention to the replacement of ammunition, etc., he will of necessity see and should note the work going on at the guns: at the same time, he will have opportunity for communication with his Commander; hence he can yield assistance exactly at the spot and at the instant needed, and can see that the Commander's orders are understood and carried out: or, should events of the moment render any particular disposition desirable, without interruption of the firing, he can supervise it.

If a casualty occurs among the subordinate Officers, it will be the duty of the Second in Command, as when other casualties happen, to provide for the deficiency in the best manner he can: if two Officers remain this is simple enough, for he has merely to divide the charge of the guns between them, but if one only is left, with a charge already in his hands as great as he can effectually look after, what is to be done?

(To be continued.)

PERSONAL.

Some interesting details of the achievements of a military family, the Villiers, descendants of the celebrated first Duke of Buckingham, have been published in the Kingston and Hamilton newspapers, where Lieut.-Col. H. V. Villiers, D.A.G. of the 3rd M. D., one of the family, is well known and deservedly popular. Col. Villiers' father was in "The Blues" and retired as a brevet major, after the Peninsular war. Two of Col. Villiers' brothers, James and Charles, were through the Crimea in the British army, and each attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Our D.A.G. served for some years in the regular army, principally in India. On the organization of the volunteer force he, having previously settled in Canada, received an appointment as Brigade Major at Hamilton, which position he held until 1881, when he was promoted to his present rank and transferred to Kingston.

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Ross, who, by virtue of his position as Chairman of the executive council of the D.R.A., was so suddenly obliged to assume command of the Wimbledon team, has had a long experience as a militia officer, and although not himself a crack shot, has done much to encourage rifle shooting, and we understand was instrumental in introducing the "military matches" into the D.R.A. programme. Col. Ross has been in command of the Governor-General's Foot Guards since the first establishment of that fine regiment in 1872, and has been on the executive committee of the D.R.A. for many years, being elected chairman of it on the retirement of Major Tilton at the annual meeting last spring.

We had the opportunity last week of seeing something of Capt. Clark of the 90th Batt., during his visit to Ottawa, at the week's practice of the Wimbledon team. As our readers are aware, Capt. Clark has gone to England this year as Adjutant of the team. When the appointment was first offered to him he felt physically unfit to undertake the work, owing to convalescence from his wound, received at Fish Creek, not being quite established. Subsequently, however, he was prevailed upon to accept the post, his Surgeons considering that he would benefit largely from the sea-voyage. Though still rather stiff in his movements, he expressed himself as feeling quite well, and could notice an improvement daily. We trust that all the benefits looked for from the "sea breezes" will be fully realized.

Twelve militiamen reached Toronto on the 21st, on their return from the front; some of them were suffering from the effects of wounds. Surgeon Tracy, Belleville, of the Field Hospital staff, accompanied the party. Those of the detachment who resided further eastward, proceeded to their destination the same day.

¹ He should of course inform the Battery Commander, obtaining from him any special directions he may wish to give. To avoid mistakes the order may be written: a spare mounted man should be detached from the wagons to the limbers for the purpose of conveying such orders.

² The "Field Artillery Exercise," 1881, states, that the Major "is responsible that the guns in action are kept supplied with everything needful for their efficient working:" he is responsible, so far as he is responsible for everything in the Battery, but he cannot personally attend to it. The same book also lays down that "the Lieut.-Colonel or other Officer of less rank being in command of a section of Artillery when Batteries are massed, should direct the replacement of casualties:" but, as before, the Lieut.-Colonel will have enough on his hands without this, and having directed the position of the wagons, the replacement, as a matter of internal economy, should be left to the Battery Commander or such Officer under him as the duty lies with.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of John James Elliott, late Pte. in No. 1 Co., 43rd. Batt., O. & C. Rifles, who met his fate under circumstances rendering it particularly sad to all his friends and comrades. The deceased, a young man in the full possession of robust health, was amongst the first to volunteer his services for the Nile contingent, and while there, became conspicuous in endeavoring to take part in more than one of the engagements between the British troops and the Arabs. He remained in the Soudan with the last of the Canadian contingent, passed safely through all its perils, and returned to England with Col. Kennedy, at whose funeral, in London, he acted as pall-bearer. After being home with his family in Ottawa for a few weeks, he got into a slight altercation with an Italian peanut vendor, on the 25th of June, when the latter struck him a blow on the head with a short stick, causing a fracture of the skull, death resulting within twenty-four hours—such is the irony of fate. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Capt. Kennedy, of Winnipeg, a brother of Lt.-Col. Kennedy, happened to be in Ottawa at the time of the occurrence and acted as pallbearer at his funeral, which took place on the 26th inst.

DOINGS OF CORPS AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION OF XIII BATT., A.M.

HAMILTON, 25th.—Lieut.-Col. Denison, Deputy Adjutant General of the district, inspected the 13th Battalion in the Drill Shed Park yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Milsom, Brigade Major, and Major Van Wagner, H.F.B., and Lieut. Bankier, H.F.B., as orderly officer. The field state showed 341 on parade and the 13th looked smarter and better than it has done for many years past. Lieut.-Col. Skinner was in command and the other officers present were Lieut.-Col. Gibson, M.P.P., Major Moore, Major McLaren, Major Armstrong, Paymaster; Major Mason, Quartermaster; Surgeons Ryall and Griffin; Captain Stuart, Adjutant; Captains Barnard, Adam, Zealand and Duggan; Lieutenants Coulson, Brown, Moore, Osborne, Gillespie, Mewburn, Tuckett, Watson, Ross, Hobson, Tidswell, Chapman and Cameron. The inspecting officer with his staff was received by the regiment in line, at open order, with a "general salute," the band playing the bars of a march prescribed. After "shouldering arms," the D.A.G. went down the lines inspecting each man, and several times expressed himself as greatly pleased with the smart appearance of the men and the cleanliness of the uniform and equipment. The battalion then wheeled into column and marched past, a movement by which the strength and steadiness of each company can be fairly judged. Most of the companies were very steady, but "B" Co., Captain Barnard's (No. 8 on parade) was some files larger than any other, and went by "like a board," as military men express it. The two new companies did very well, and turned out in good strength. After the march past Colonel Denison departed from the usual custom of inspecting officers, and instead of allowing the colonel of the regiment to put his men through such movements as had been practised, he ordered the colonel and the other two field officers to perform such movements as he selected, and to give the instructions and explanations of the various formations, making it look more like an examination for a certificate than an inspection of a corps. The field officers acquitted themselves very well, performing movements and giving the explanations for them, which had not been practised very frequently of late. The inspecting officer was very short and caustic in the corrections he saw fit to make, and if the men of the regiment have as great a respect for their officers to-day as they had yesterday it is not because Col. Denison obeyed that clause of the Queen's regulations which forbids senior officers to reprimand or reprove officers or non-commissioned officers before their juniors. The inspection was the most thorough and severe through which the Thirteenth has ever been put, and the company officers and men went through it so well that Col. Denison was compelled to praise the men for their steadiness and precision. At the conclusion he addressed the regiment, stating his pleasure at seeing the corps look so large, so well set up, and their steadiness under arms. He again transgressed the regulation above referred to by praising the men at the expense of the officers and saying that more than two-thirds of the mistakes he noticed were made by the officers and not the men. While the D. A. G. was thus inspecting the six old companies, the two new ones were marched into the shed and mustered by the Brigade Major and put through a few simple movements, Col. Milsom expressing himself much pleased with them. The inspection was a private one, the public being excluded, as the grounds were too small to admit of spectators. About a dozen ladies, members of officers' families, were, however, present.

The following order was read after parade:

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

{ HEADQUARTERS 13TH BATT., A. M.
Hamilton, June 24, 1885.

No. 77.—The regiment will parade in drill order on Thursday, July 9th, at 7.30 p.m. By order,

J. J. STUART,

Capt.-Adjt

Hamilton Evening Times June 25.

PRESCOTT.—No. 1 Company 56th Battalion, "Lisgar Rifles," Captain Adams commanding, now on active service, detailed for duty at Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont., was inspected on Monday, 22nd June, by the Deputy Adjutant-General commanding 4th Military District and were found making favourable progress under their officer's instructions. They are now going through skirmishing drill and target practice, having a good safe range about three-quarters of a mile from the Fort.

KINGSTON.—"A" Company of the P. W. O. Rifles was relieved from duty at Fort Henry on Saturday. This leaves only two companies at the Fort.

On Saturday evening the Cadets of the R. M. C., gave their friends a moon-light excursion among the Thousand Islands. The band of the P. W. O. Rifles furnished the musical part of the entertainment.

The Military College closes on Tuesday. The whole day will be taken up in reviewing the engineer, artillery, infantry and gymnastic drills.

Major Short, of "B" Battery, will probably be recalled from the Northwest soon to give evidence at the trial of Pay-Sergeant Stewart, the defaulter. Major Wilson, of "A" Battery, will likely be sent to replace Major Short.

MONTREAL.—The Engineers expect to go into camp at Kingston.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

There is very little, if anything, to chronicle in matters medical concerning our North west contingent. The fact is, the wounded there have made such rapid strides towards recovery, that orders have been issued to close all hospitals, and the wounded have been sent on to Winnipeg by water, excepting those who have fully recovered, and these have either returned to their homes, or have joined their respective battalions. We had the pleasure of an interview recently with one of the wounded who enjoyed the benefits of enlightened hospital administration, and he was loud in his praises of both the skill and personal kindness of the members of the medical staff, and indeed of all the surgeons with whom he had to deal from the time he was hit till he left the precincts of the hospital. On our inquiries concerning the hospital dietary he remarked that at first it was Government rations, but good of its kind, while later on it came to be, not "here is your dinner," but "what will you have?"

THE TARGET.

Below will be found a complete record of the scores made by the Wimbledon team during their practice week at the Rideau Rifle Range, Ottawa, prior to sailing by the *Parisian* from Quebec, June 27th. On the whole, the scores can only be said to be average, but towards the latter part of the week the shooting was steadier and better, the team evidently beginning to feel each other. The chief score made was 89, on Wednesday morning by Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt., and in the afternoon by Col.-Sergt. Dalrymple, 5th Royal Scots. We consider that the team of 1885 is a good one and we trust will pull well together, and strive to do their utmost across the herring-pond. No doubt their Adjutant, Capt. Clark, will devote himself to coaching the boys during the voyage and thereby give them a few "points." We may state that we have arranged for a record of the doings at Wimbledon which will be found in these pages from time to time as the news is received.

MONDAY MORNING, 22ND JUNE.

Queen's range; 200, 500, 600 yards. 7 shots.

Weather—fine. Light—uncertain. Wind—right rear, almost a gale.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	29 19 23 71	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd ..	22 19 17 58
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. .	24 16 19 59	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . .	28 16 11 55
Co.-Sg. Dalrymple, 5th R.S.	26 24 19 69	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. .	25 14 25 64
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. .	27 13 24 64	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. .	25 28 16 69
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt	27 20 13 60	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th	27 23 18 68	Field Art.	29 23 26 78
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . .	29 28 22 79	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	28 29 19 76
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . .	28 19 18 65	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	31 25 14 70
Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G. . . .	24 26 14 64	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt	28 29 21 78
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. .	25 16 13 54	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	25 27 14 66

MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22ND JUNE.

Weather—fine. Light—uncertain. Wind—right rear, strong and gusty.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	28 24 24 76	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd ..	21 22 23 66
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. . .	30 26 27 83	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . . .	31 21 8 60
Co.-Sg. Dalrymple, 5th R.S.	28 24 15 67	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	25 22 28 75
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	30 33 19 82	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt	30 23 25 78
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt	29 32 23 84	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th	28 21 20 69	Field Art.	28 27 18 73
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	29 20 22 71	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	29 27 24 80
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	31 31 26 88	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	28 32 20 80
Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G.	28 15 26 69	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt	26 25 26 77
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	29 26 15 70	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	29 29 22 80

TUESDAY MORNING, 23RD JUNE.

Weather—cloudy. Light—variable. Wind—right rear, blowing a gale.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	18 27 19 64	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd Bat	26 15 22 63
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. . .	27 19 20 66	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . . .	26 23 15 61
Co.-Sg. Dalrymple, 5th R.S.	28 23 12 63	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	27 26 18 71
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	28 25 24 77	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. . .	28 23 25 76
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt.	26 27 27 80	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th	27 22 22 71	Field Art.	29 27 19 75
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	28 21 22 71	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	30 29 20 79
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	22 28 23 73	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	30 27 20 77
Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G.	27 22 21 70	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt.	30 28 20 78
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	25 20 25 70	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	28 27 24 79

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 23RD JUNE.

Weather—cloudy with showers. Light—variable. Wind—right rear, almost a gale.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	26 25 22 73	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd. . .	28 22 18 68
Staff-Sgt. Wynne, R.S. . . .	31 28 19 78	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . .	26 22 18 66
Co.-Sgt. Dalrymple, R.S. . .	25 28 17 70	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	30 27 22 79
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	30 27 20 77	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. . .	28 29 29 86
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt.	30 28 21 79	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th.	25 25 24 74	Field Art.	28 20 22 70
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	32 16 21 69	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	31 23 25 79
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	28 30 23 81	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	29 21 25 75
Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G.	28 29 20 77	Pte. Kimmerly, 40th Batt.	31 25 26 82
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	30 22 26 78	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	24 29 28 81

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 24TH JUNE.

Weather—fine. Light—bright. Wind—right rear, gusty.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	28 23 19 70	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd. . .	28 20 24 72
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. . .	27 28 24 79	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . . .	25 19 20 64
Co.-Sgt. Dalrymple, R.S. . .	27 25 24 76	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	27 24 32 83
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	31 25 22 78	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. . .	30 23 26 79
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt	28 28 20 76	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th.	32 17 19 68	Field Art.	26 28 28 82
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	29 23 18 70	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	29 27 20 76
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	29 25 15 69	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	29 27 26 82
Sergt. Short, G.G.F.G.	29 25 24 78	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt	29 27 24 80
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	32 30 27 89	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	31 28 22 81

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 24TH JUNE.

Weather—fine. Light—bright. Wind—right rear, high.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	27 32 27 86	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd. . .	26 30 11 67
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. . .	32 29 24 85	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . . .	30 26 23 79
Co.-Sgt. Dalrymple, R.S. . .	29 30 30 89	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	29 30 28 87
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	29 23 32 84	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. . .	32 21 18 71
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt	30 29 29 88	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th.	29 27 12 68	Field Art.	27 25 24 76
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	31 25 29 85	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	27 26 24 77
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	27 30 27 84	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	27 27 28 82
Sgt. Short, G.G.F.G.	26 34 27 87	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt	26 29 27 82
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	27 23 22 72	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	25 28 28 81

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 25TH JUNE.

Weather—fine. Light—bright. Wind—right rear, strong.

Pte. Cooke, 5th R.S.	27 27 23 77	Staff-Sergt. Allan, 82nd. . .	25 24 21 70
Staff-Sergt. Wynne, R.S. . .	30 31 22 83	Sergt. Miner, 71st Batt. . . .	26 28 23 77
Co.-Sgt. Dalrymple, R.S. . .	29 30 29 88	Capt. Kirkpatrick, 67th. . .	24 27 27 78
Lt. Patterson, 85th Batt. . .	28 26 24 78	Capt. Thomas, 54th Batt. . .	31 26 19 76
Pte. W. C. King, 45th Batt	29 31 28 88	Capt. Macdonald, 1st Brig.	
Ass-Sur. McLaughlin, 45th.	28 25 22 75	Field Art.	27 30 29 86
Lt. Sherwood, G.G.F.G. . . .	31 25 27 83	Staff-Sergt. Ashall, Q.O.R.	29 30 19 78
Lt. Jameson, 60th Batt. . . .	29 31 28 88	Pte. Marris, 13th Batt. . . .	24 27 26 77
Sgt. Short, G.G.F.G.	31 24 16 71	Pte. Kimmerly, 49th Batt	29 29 19 77
Pte. Jamieson, 43rd Batt. . .	31 28 24 83	Corp. Hilton, 49th Batt. . .	28 26 21 75

OTTAWA, Ont.—The third Martini spoon competition of the Ottawa Rifle Club took place on the 27th inst. The day was very hot, and the wind blew directly up the range. Seven rounds at 200, 500 and 600 yards.

Mr. T. A. Armstrong	29 31 29 89	Mr. R. Reardon	29 27 25 81
(First Spoon)		Mr. R. N. Slater	33 20 24 76
Mr. A. M. Cotton	27 34 27 88	Mr. A. Pink	30 28 18 76
(Second Spoon)		Mr. W. Whiteley	27 21 26 74
Captain Perley	28 32 27 87	Lieut. Wright	26 29 19 74
Lieut. Chamberlin	26 30 29 86	Mr. H. Fairweather	25 20 25 70
Dr. Hutchison	32 31 22 85	Mr. R. Galloway	27 17 25 69
Mr. N. Morrison	31 30 23 84	Mr. C. Maillieu	25 25 19 69
Mr. J. E. Hutchison	31 30 21 82	Mr. T. Carroll	27 22 17 66

TORONTO.—The following are the scores made by the Queen's Own Rifles on June 20th. The scores are very creditable considering the disagreeable weather that prevailed during the practice, the wind blowing strong and rain falling toward the finish. Que n's ranges, 5 shots, no sighters; ammunition issue of 1885, tried here for first time:—

Sgt. Gorrie, G Co.	21 19 18 58	Act. Sgt.-Maj. Warrington,	
Pte. McNeil, A Co.	19 22 12 53	C Co.	19 14 17 50
Corp. Thomson G Co.	21 19 14 52	Corp. Staton, C Co.	20 23 7 50
Pte. Freeland, F Co.	17 19 15 51	Co.-Sgt. Knifton, E. Co. . .	20 18 11 49

The range will be open for practice at five o'clock each Wednesday morning during the season.

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FIFTH ROYAL SCOTS' RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MONTREAL.—The tenth annual meeting of this association was held at the Point St. Charles ranges on the 20th instant. Among the officers of the association present were:—Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, president; Major Lyman, one of the vice-presidents; Capt. Lydon, executive officer; Capt. J. Hood, secretary-treasurer and captain of team; and Capt. Ibbotson, assistant secretary-treasurer.

The following is the result of the day's shooting:—

The Maiden Stakes—Open to all members of the regiment who have never won a prize at any rifle meeting; 200 yards; 5 shots; 6 prizes:—Piper Mathewson, A Co, 20; Sergt. Black, D Co, 16.

The Nursery Match—Open to members of the association who have never won a prize exceeding \$3 in any match; range, 400 yards; 5 shots; six prizes:—Sergt. Smith, E Co., 21; Pte. Younie, A Co., 21; Pte. R. Miller, D Co., 21.

Caverhill Skirmishing Match—Open to all members of the regiment; individual competition; 2 shots volley firing at 150 yards, and 3 shots at unknown

distances between 450 and 100 yards; advancing at the double, halting and firing on the word of command; position, any, with head to target:—Pte. Higginson, A Co., 25; Sergt. Brown A Co., 21; Capt. Hood, A Co., 20; Pte. Rose, A Co., 18; Pte. Bangs, F Co., 18; Pte. Allan, A Co. 17; Col.-Sergt. Dalrymple, E Co., 15. There were nine absolute ties for the eighth prize, 15 points being made by each, which has not yet been decided.

Battalion Match—Open to all members of the regiment; 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each; fifteen prizes in kind:—Pte. Cooke, A Co., 76; Pte. Rose, A Co., 70; Major Blaiklock, B Co., 69; Sergt. Barley, C Co., 66; Capt. Newton, D Co., 65. The last prize was won with a score of 52.

Association Match—Open to all members; 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each; the first prize was a silver cup presented by Major Lyman and \$8:—Sergt. Bailey, C Co., 47; Corp. Lindsay, D Co., 34; Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 42; Pte. Cooke, A Co., 42; Sergt. Brown, A Co., 40. The last prize was won with a score of 36.

Open Match—Open to all comers for individual prizes, and to teams of five previously named *bona fide* members of any battalion or rifle association for team prizes. Should less than five teams compete the third prize not to be awarded. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range:—Montreal Rifle Association, 245; Eighty-fifth Batt., 217; third team, Fifth Royal Scots, 215; fourth team, Fifth Royal Scots, 209; Grand Trunk Rifle, 205; second team, Sixth Fusiliers, 185.

The successful teams were as follows:—First Team Fifth Royal Scots. Pte. D. Smith, 60; Color-Sergt. Dalrymple, 59; Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 58; Capt. Hood, 51; Piper Clark, 44; total 272. Second Team Fifth Royal Scots. Pte. Cooke, 53; Pte. Kambery, 53; Color-Sergt. Allan, 51; Captain Newton, 49; Sergt. Brown, 42; total 248. First Team Sixth Fusiliers. Pte. Riddle, 55; Sergt. Currie, 51; Sergt. Marks, 46; Sergt. Waters, 46; Pte. D. Currie, 45; total 246.

Individual Prizes. Pte. D. Smith, 5th Royal Scots, 60, \$10; Color-Sergt. Dalrymple, 59, \$8; J. Anthony, Grand Trunk Rifle Club, 59, \$6; Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 5th Royal Scots, 58, \$5; R. McAfee, Montreal Rifle Ass'n, 56, \$4; Sapper Pratt, Montreal Engineers, 56, \$3; Pte. Riddle, Sixth Fusiliers, 55, \$3; Staff Sergt. Cole, M.G.A., 54, \$3; E. McAfee, Montreal Rifle Ass'n, 54, \$2; K. Matthews, Montreal Rifle Association, 54, \$2; Pte. Cooke, Fifth Royal Scots, 53, \$2; Pte. Kambery, Fifth Royal Scots, 53, \$1; Capt. Sylvester, 85th Batt., 52, \$1; Color-Sergt. McCrae, 1st P.W.R., 52, \$1; Capt. Hood, 5th Royal Scots., 51, \$1.

Aggregate Prizes:—For highest score in competitions 4, 5 and 6 made by competitor going to Wimbledon—National Rifle Association Medal:—Pte. Cooke, A Co., 171.

For highest score in competitions 4, 5 and 6, D.R.A. medal. For second, third and fourth highest scores, medals:—Pte. Cooke, A Co., 171; Staff Sergt. Wynne, 164; Color-Sergt. Dalrymple, E Co., 157; Pte. D. Smith, C Co., 156.

For highest score in competitions 4, 5 and 6, at 500 and 600 yards, P.Q.R.A. badge; for second highest, medal:—Pte. Cooke, A Co., 141; Staff-Sergt. Wynne, 136.

For highest score in competitions 4, 5 and 6, at 600 yards, medal:—Pte. Rose, A Co., 70.

For highest score in competitions 1 and 2, medal:—Piper Mathewson, A Co., 37.

For highest score in competitions 2, 4 and 5, medal:—Pt. J. Younie, A Co., 116.

Extra Series—Open to the regiment; 500 yards; 5 shots; any number of entries; highest score of each man to count; fifteen prizes in kind:—Piper Clark, D Co., 22; Pte. Higginson, A Co., 21. The lowest winning score was 14.

Revolver Match—Open to all officers of the 5th and 6th military districts; 25 yards; 5 shots; one-third of receipts to go to association; balance in prizes; any number of entries; highest score only to count. This is a new competition and there were twenty entries:—Assist.-Surg. Wood, 5th Royal Scots, 13; Lieut.-Col. Caverhill, 5th Royal Scots, 11; Capt. Hood, 5th Royal Scots, 10; Major Lyman, 5th Royal Scots, 9; Capt. Ibbotson, 5th Royal Scots, 9.

WINNIPEG.—In a practice by the city police at the Stony Mountain range, on the 16th, there were nine competitors; the shooting was done in teams, and the highest score was made by W. Hu-ton, 74, and W. Emes, 42—116, which was tied by P. C. Clarke, 67, and Sergt. McCrea, 49—116.

Arrangements have been made by the Rifle Association for the running of Saturday afternoon trains to Stony Mountain, leaving at one o'clock and returning at six, allowing three hours at the ranges. The usual forty cent fare will be given members of the Association.

GLEANNING

The French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 206 to 120 has refused to exempt the priests from serving in the army reserves.

Dr. Niven, surgeon of the 7th Fusiliers, passed through Toronto lately on his way to Clarke's Crossing, to relieve Dr. Fraser, who is in charge of the regiment at present. He takes with him 250 summer tunics, made of Halifax tweed, for the use of his regiment.

Each of the two great rival European powers has suffered severe loss lately: France by the death of Admiral Courbet, whose name has become a household word in consequence of his late command of the Tonquin expeditionary fleet; Germany by the death of two of those warriors whose personal skill and prowess greatly helped to raise her to the imperial position she now occupies: Prince Frederick Charles, and General Von Manteuffel, Governor of the conquered Province of Alsace-Lorraine.

Forty Moors are going to America, by order of the government of Morocco, to study the manufacture of breech-loading guns.

Herat will soon be reinforced by 2,000 Afghans. Ten thousand Martini-Henry rifles are being rapidly forwarded from Cabul to Herat.

The commander of the Indian army recently instructed Lieut. Jennings to ascertain if it was practicable to disembark an army corps on the coast of Beloochistan and march thence to Herat without touching Afghan or Persian territory. After numerous adventures Lieut. Jennings arrived within five days'

army travel of Herat. The route he travelled lies through richly wooded and well watered country, with the single exception of a desert tract about sixty miles in width. He has arrived at the conclusion that a Russian army operating against India could be attacked on its flank by the route he travelled, and also states that his adventure demonstrates the existence of an easy route for an advance from Russia to the Indian ocean.

Messrs. Wm. D. Davidson, late of the 19th Battalion, and Wm. Gordon late of the 44th Battalion, now residing in New York, have sent an unsolicited subscription from that city to Mr. Geo. C. Carlisle, St. Catharines, treasurer of the Watson memorial fund, to mark their appreciation of their old fellow-townsmen's service to their common country.

The Victoria Rifles of Montreal intend paying the capital a visit on Dominion Day. They should receive a hearty welcome. We understand it is the intention of the G. G. F. G. to entertain the Vics. at a banquet in the evening.

The wounded are all doing capitally in the North-west and orders have been issued from Ottawa to close all the hospitals. The wounded have been sent to Winnipeg in steamers via the Saskatchewan and Lake Winnipeg and at latest accounts were well.

Two of Ottawa's representatives serving with the Midland Battalion—Capt. Evans, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, and Lieut. Bliss, Ottawa Field Battery, were chosen to command the contingent from that battalion sent forward from Battleford to attack the Indians at Fort Pitt.

At the Coroners inquest on the body of John James Elliott, whose death is referred to in another column, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, that deceased came to his death through a fracture of the skull from external violence; and that the weapon inflicting the blow was in the hands of Francisco Pennetti. The prisoner is now in the County of Carleton jail awaiting trial.

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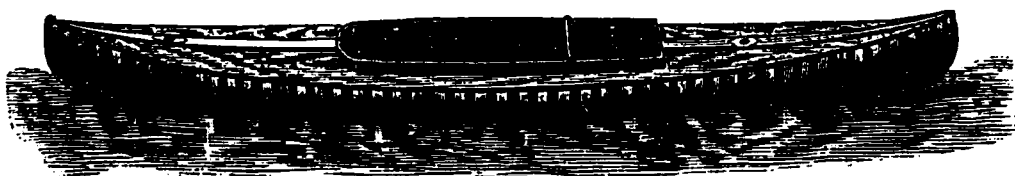
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B. CHAMBERLIN, Q. P. Ottawa, May, 1885.



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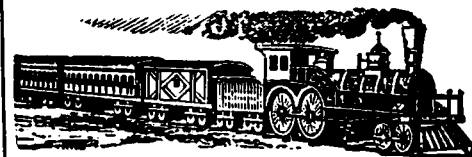
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